

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

The yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga.—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 9, 1893.*

Place Carter in charge of Jesup for careful examination of houses and contents and disinfection. Send disinfecting car and crew from Detention Camp if Geddings can get along without it.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S.,
Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 10, 1893.*

Thirteen new cases—all colored; 1 death, colored. Have directed Carter to go to Jesup.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *November 10, 1893.*

Arrived here this morning. Disinfecting car will be in to-day.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

DETENTION CAMP,
Waynesville, Ga., November 11, 1893.

I sent engine, crew, and car this morning to Jesup via Way Cross.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 11, 1893.*

Twelve cases—1 white, 11 colored. One death, white, in person of a refugee from St. Simons against orders. The death of colored person reported yesterday found, on necropsy, to be malarial. Geddings wired this morning that camp train had gone to Jesup. * * *

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *November 11, 1893.*

Have begun disinfecting fabrics; can send car back early Monday morning, having completed all I need do. This will not interfere with the camp disinfection.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 12, 1893.*

Five new cases, all colored; no deaths.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 13, 1893.*

Four new cases, all colored, two white deaths. * * *

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *November 13, 1893.*

Still no cases. Disinfecting going on rapidly. Weather cold.

F. T. LINCOLN,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *November 13, 1893.*

SIR: * * * Most of the mattresses and beds and bedding from the houses in which the sickness had occurred were steamed before the car went back, 2 p. m., yesterday. I had everything ready on the arrival of the car, and we worked late and with no hitch. The balance is being boiled, sunned, etc., a few things incapable of other disinfection, burned. If the weather is so that I can work I can finish by to-morrow night, or Wednesday night anyway. It will be noticed that the fever occurred in only a few houses, several cases in every house save one. * * * As soon as this work is through and there comes a good frost I suppose quarantine in this place can be raised.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 14, 1893.*

Eight new cases, 2 white, 6 colored; no deaths. A suspicious death reported yesterday was undoubtedly yellow fever. Will go to Pyles Marsh to inspect.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

DETENTION CAMP,
Waynesville, Ga., November 16, 1893.

Heavy frost and ice here this morning. Good frost at Brunswick.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 16, 1893.*

Three new cases, 2 white and 1 colored. No deaths. The frost has given great joy to everyone, and refugees are more anxious to return. I use every means to avoid reoccupation of houses. Dr. Fagét left for New Orleans yesterday. Dr. Booth leaves for Shreveport to-day.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 16, 1893.*

The following from Carter at Jesup: Good frost last night; quarter inch ice. Recommend removal of cordon now and to-morrow that trains be allowed to stop. I am certain as to safety of Jesup. Frost here and St. Simons last night.

MURRAY,
Surgeon M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *November 17, 1893.*

Frost and ice again last night. Recommend immediate removal of cordon.

CARTER, *Surgeon.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 17, 1893.*

Remove cordon.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon CARTER, M. H. S., *Jesup, Ga.*

Case of smallpox at Chattanooga.

TENNESSEE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Nashville, Tenn., November 9, 1893.

SIR: You are hereby informed that 1 case of smallpox has been reported to this office at Chattanooga, in Hamilton County, in this State. History of case: Occurred November 7; origin unknown. Usual precautions taken.

Very truly yours,

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Secretary.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Disinfection of vessels at Brunswick Quarantine.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 6, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the month of October 26 vessels arrived in port, 9 of which were disinfected. Every precaution has been taken to prevent infection of vessels while taking on cargo. So far not a single vessel has left our port infected, nor has a case of yellow fever been found on any vessel during the epidemic.

I am still taking the precaution of putting vessels in good sanitary condition, upon arrival, before permitting them to proceed to wharves,

and shall continue to do so until there be no further danger of infection to vessels by a subsidence of the fever, unless I am ordered to do otherwise.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. L. BURFORD,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended November 11, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, November 11, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 11, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Nov. 5	Steamship Rhaetia	Hamburg.....	134
5	Steamship La Gascogne	Havre	229
5	Steamship Mexico.....	Havana, etc.....	2
6	Steamship Trave	Bremen	323
6	Steamship Venetia.....	Christiansand, etc.....	151
8	Steamship Spaarndam.....	Rotterdam.....	129
8	Steamship State of Nebraska...	Glasgow.....	109
9	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	197
9	Steamship Waesland.....	Antwerp	217
10	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool.....	167
10	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	150
10	Steamship Dubbeldam	Rotterdam.....	53
11	Steamship Gothia.....	Hamburg.....	102
11	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre	303
11	Steamship Rugia.....	Hamburg.....	172
	Total.....		2,438

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended November 11, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., November 11, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 11, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Nov. 6	Steamship Ohio.....	Liverpool.....	370
6	Steamship Salina.....	Greenland	6
8	Steamship Polynesia.....	Hamburg	268
			644

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 11, 1893.

Ten vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 11, 1893.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended November 12, 1893.

Fifteen vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 28, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bk. Reinfoxe	Oct. 28	Bristol, Eng-land.	Ship Island.	Held for disinfec-tion.	
American sc. Mary L. Peters ...	Oct. 28	Port Limon.	Mobile.....	.....do.....	

Week ended November 4, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bk. Reinfoxe*	Oct. 28	Bristol, Eng-land.	Ship Island..	Held for not having U. S. consular bill of health.	Oct. 30
American sc. Mary L. Peters*...	Oct. 28	Port Limon.	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Nov. 1
British sc. Gazella.....	Nov. 3	Havana .....	.....do.....	Inspected and or-dered to Mobile.	

* Previously reported.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 4, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 8, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 4, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bk. Kong Carl*.....	Oct. 17	Rotterdam ..	Savannah ...	Disinfected.....	Oct. 21
American sc. Waterman A. Taft, jr.*	Oct. 19	Pará.....	Darien.....	.....do.....	Oct. 21
Norwegian bk. Mimi	Oct. 23	Santos.....	Sapelo S'd... ..	.....do.....	

* Previously reported.

List of countries and places in which cholera has been officially reported since June 1, 1893.

AFRICA.—Alexandria, at lazaretto; Mogador, quarantine station; Saint Louis, Richard Tull, Dagana, N'Daen, Dalmath, Podor, Malam, and Goree-Dakar, Senegal.

ARABIA.—Djeddah, Mecca, Medina, Mina; also along the Hejaz.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Beregh, Bohorodezany, Bralia (Roumania), Dees, Doboka, Hattyen-Kerec, Kolomea, Nadworna, Sanok, Stanislaw, Szaholes, Szalnok, Szatmar, Tisza, Vienna; also in Galicia and Bukowina, Buda-Pesth, Kis-Varda, Doreebad, Szaboles (county of), Marmoros (county), Jasz Nagy-Kun Solnok.

BELGIUM.—Antwerp, city and province, Brussels.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro,* San Paulo.

FRANCE.—Alais, Aubenas, Avignon, Bordeaux, Brest, Cadiè, Camaret, Cette, Chautenay les Nantes, Cuers, Hyèrès, Larcat, La Seyne, La Vallette, Lambezellec, Limoges, Lorient district, Lyons, Marseilles, Mines, Mirepoix, Montpellier, Nantes, Pamièrs, Pierre Benité, Privas, Salon, Sorgues, Toulon, Toulouse, Vaunes district, Department of Basses Alpes.

GERMANY.—Barmen, Berlin, Cologne, Danzig, Donaueschingen, Duisburg, Geestemünde, Hamburg, Homberg (district of Moers), Magdeburg, Neuss, Neuwied, Neustadt, Papiermühle, Potsdam, Solingen, Stettin, St. Goars, St. Goarshausen.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Hull, Grimbsy, Liverpool, London, Newcastle, Rotherham.

INDIA.—Calcutta.

ITALY.—Aquila (province of), Anna Capri, Alessandria (province of), Barra, Bubbio, Caivano, Campalasso, Capri (island of), Castellamare, Canerta, Cueno (province of), Feddio, Fresonaro, Furori Grotta, Gragnano, Gaeta, Genoa, Leghorn, Maddaloni, Montegioco, Naples, † Origlio, Pisa, Palermo, Pavia, Piedmont, Roccanerano, Rome, Rounigliano, Rouaverano, San Giuliano Vecchio, San Salvatore, Sorrento, Sulmona, Torre Garfali, Torre Annunziata, Trapani.

JAPAN.—Hiogo, Osaka.

NETHERLANDS.—Ameide, Amsterdam, Avereest, Delft, Deventer, Dubbledam, Durgerdam, Elden, Giesendam, Hansweert, Kralingen, Koog a. d. Zaan, Leerdam, Molenaarsgraaf, Nieuwe-Wetering, Oudshoorn a. d. Rhijn, Ouwerschie, Puttershoek, Renkum, Rotterdam, Rump, Rozendaal, Streefkerk, Ter Neusen, The Hague, Utrecht, Wonbrugge, Werkendam, Ysselmonde, Zuilichem, Zwijndregt, Zaandam.

RUSSIA.—Governments of Astrakhan, Baku, Bessarabia, Charchoff, Cherson district, Daghestan, Don district, Elissavetpol, Ekaterinoslav, Erivan, Grodno, Kalish, Kaluga, Kazan, Kharkoff, Kieff, Koutais, Kostroma, Kovno, Kuban, Kursk, Kutaisk, Livonia, Lublinsk, Lomza, Minsk, Moscow, Movieff, Nicolaieff, Nijni-Novgorod, Novoherkask, Orel, Olonetz, Orenberg, Orloff, Perm, Penza, Petersburg, Plozk, Podolia, Podolsk, Plotovà, Radom, Redout-Kale, Riazan, Saratoff, Samara, Sedletz, Sebastopol, Simbirsk, Smolensk, Stavropol, Tamboff, Taurida, Tersk, Tchernigoff, Terscheu district, Tiflis, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Tula, Tver, Ufa, Vilna, Viatka, Vladimer, Volinsk, Volhymnia, Voronesh, Warsaw, Yaroslaff; cities of Baku, Batoum, Cronstadt, Ekaterinoslav, Helsingfors, Kertch Kieff, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Poti, Rostoff, Riga, St. Petersburg, Sebastopol, Televa, Tiflis, Warsaw.

SERVIA.—Belgrada.

* Officially denied.

† In the province of Naples the following towns are reported: Cassino, Chinetela, Gragnano, Nocera, Pagana, Scafati.

SPAIN.—Abando, Algorta, Amorevieta, Arboleda, Arrigarriaga, Baracaldo, Basauri, Begoña, Berango, Berriatua, Bilbao, Catalonia, Campillo, Deusto, Echavarría, Erandio, Gallarta, Galdames, Guenes, Labarge, La Concha, La Franco Belga, Las Arenas, Les Carreras, Lejona, Matamoras, Musques, Legueitio, Orconera, Ortuella, Parcocha, Portugalete, Pucheta, San Salvador del Valle, Santurce, Sestao, Turre, Urioste, Ursuell, Vedia, Zalle.

SWEDEN.—Umea.

TURKEY.—Aboulhassib, Abovdjeruil, Abrufassié, Avassum, Bagdad, Bassorah, Constantinople, Chatra Amara, Djilila, Guèrmah, Hai, Hassan-Hayoun, Hit, Aamissieh, Kut, Menasin, Mohammerah, Mountefik, Nazrieh, Samara, Shouk-el-Sheouk, Smyrna, Tau, Zolen, Zubeir.

UNITED STATES.—Jersey City.

Cities where yellow fever has been officially reported to this Bureau as existing since June 1, 1893.

[Those in italics have been reported during the week ended November 16, 1893.]

BRAZIL.—Pará, *Pernambuco*, Rio de Janeiro, Santos.

CUBA.—*Cienfuegos*, *Havana*, Matanzas; Neuvitas, Sagna la Grande, Santiago de Cuba.

COSTA RICA.—Limon.

ECUADOR.—*Guayaquil*.

MEXICO.—Merida, Vera Cruz.

COLOMBIA.—Bocas del Toro.

UNITED STATES.—Georgia, *Brunswick*, Detention Camp near Waynesville, Jesup, near Hazelhurst, 1 case; St. Simons Island, Jekyl Island, Conquest's Camp.

VENEZUELA.—Caracas.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Sacramento*.—Month of October, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 40, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of October, 1893. Estimated population, 35,500. Total deaths, 40, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Northampton*.—Month of October, 1893. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; and enteric fever, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health from 59 observers indicate that consumption and bronchitis increased, and that inflammation of bowels and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence. Enteric fever was present during the week at 54 places, scarlet fever at 45, diphtheria at 31, and measles at 7 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of October, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 17, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of October, 1893. Population, 520,000. Total deaths, 671, including phthisis pulmonalis, 65; enteric fever, 20; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 28; croup, 23; and whooping cough, 5.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of October, 1893. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and croup, 3.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of October, 1893. Population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033; total, 455,427. Deaths, white, 455; colored, 132; total, 587; including phthisis pulmonalis, 62; diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 27; and scarlet fever, 1.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended October 7, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 59, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

Four weeks ended November 4, 1893. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; and enteric fever, 3.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of October, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 178, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 11; diphtheria, 6; and croup, 5.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of October, 1893. Estimated population, 290,000. Total deaths, 370, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 3; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of October, 1893. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 23, including enteric fever, 6; and diphtheria, 2.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of October, 1893. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 65; colored, 68; total, 133; including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; enteric fever, 3; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Auburn, N. Y.....	Nov. 11.....	27,500	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	Nov. 11.....	434,439	145	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	2	5	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Nov. 11.....	38,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	448,477	184	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	7	.....	.....	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Nov. 10.....	296,908	103	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	74,398	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.....	Nov. 11.....	40,634	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	Nov. 3.....	29,084	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Nov. 11.....	105,436	51	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	Nov. 4.....	44,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Nov. 11.....	204,468	78	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	7	1	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Nov. 11.....	164,738	45	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	Nov. 11.....	31,076	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	Nov. 11.....	76,306	25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.....	Nov. 4.....	181,830	76	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.....	Nov. 11.....	181,830	82	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1
New York, N. Y.....	Nov. 11.....	1,515,301	641	94	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	3	53	4	.....	22
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Nov. 11.....	1,046,964	359	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	18	11	.....	7
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Nov. 4.....	238,617	88	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	4	.....	.....	2
Portland, Me.....	Nov. 11.....	40,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	Nov. 11.....	148,944	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Richmond, Va.....	Nov. 4.....	81,388	32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	Nov. 11.....	133,896	39	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	Nov. 4.....	16,153	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	Nov. 4.....	298,997	123	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Washington, D. C.....	Nov. 4.....	230,392	91	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 6, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	41	2	.....	1.11	.....	1.04
Portland, Me.....	40	2	.....	.98	.....	.70
Northfield, Vt.....	38	.....	0	.66	.....	.63
Manchester, N. H.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	46	0	.....	1.10	.....	.45
Nantucket, Mass.....	49	.....	0	.85	.....	.59
Block Island, R. I.....	49	.....	1	.94	.....	.09
New London, Conn.....	47	.....	2	1.05	.....	.03
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	45	.....	3	.77	.....	.69
New York, N. Y.....	50	.....	1	.90	.64	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	49	.....	2	.77	.....	.11
Atlantic City, N. J.....	50	.....	2	.77	.....	.61
Baltimore, Md.....	52	.....	5	.70	.....	.33
Washington, D. C.....	51	.....	4	.70	.....	.38
Lynchburg, Va.....	51	.....	1	.70	.....	.70
Norfolk, Va.....	56	.....	0	.78	.....	.73
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	55	.....	1	.76	.....	.60
Raleigh, N. C.....	54	.....	2	.75	.....	.72
Wilmington, N. C.....	59	0	.....	.57	.....	.40
Charleston, S. C.....	62	0	.....	.78	.....	.78
Augusta, Ga.....	59	.....	2	.76	.....	.35
Savannah, Ga.....	62	0	.....	.61	.....	.06
Jacksonville, Fla.....	66	0	.....	.75	.....	.68
Titusville, Fla.....	70	0	.....	.84	.75	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	75	1	.....	.91	4.05	.....
Key West, Fla.....	76	.....	1	.75	.....	.69
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	56	0	.....	.85	.....	.72
Pensacola, Fla.....	64	.....	1	.97	.....	.97
Mobile, Ala.....	63	.....	2	.90	.....	.90
Montgomery, Ala.....	61	.....	2	.71	.....	.32
Vicksburg, Miss.....	61	.....	1	1.00	.....	.23
New Orleans, La.....	65	.....	1	.99	.....	.99
Shreveport, La.....	61	.....	0	1.11	.....	.53
Fort Smith, Ark.....	56	.....	1	.85	.....	.34
Little Rock, Ark.....	57	.....	0	1.03	.....	.63
Palestine, Tex.....	61	2	.....	1.01	.....	.93
Galveston, Tex.....	67	3	.....	1.12	.....	.78
San Antonio, Tex.....	63	4	.....	.47	.....	.47
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	67	3	.....	.76	.....	.76
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	57	.....	2	1.05	.....	.55
Nashville, Tenn.....	54	.....	2	.85	.16	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	55	2	.....	.90	.....	.90
Knoxville, Tenn.....	53	1	.....	.93	.....	.81
Louisville, Ky.....	53	.....	3	.90	.09	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	47	3	.....	.70	.....	.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	50	.....	2	.76	.....	.41
Columbus, Ohio.....	47	.....	1	.70	.....	.56
Pittsburg, Pa.....	49	.....	2	.63	.....	.35
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	43	.....	0	.77	.....	.41
Rochester, N. Y.....	43	2	.....	.71	.....	.43
Buffalo, N. Y.....	44	3	.....	.88	.....	.44
Erie, Pa.....	46	0	0	1.04	.....	.87
Cleveland, Ohio.....	46	.....	1	.69	.....	.45
Sandusky, Ohio.....	45	0	.....	.64	.....	.31
Toledo, Ohio.....	46	2	.....	.69	.....	.46
Detroit, Mich.....	46	0	.....	.63	.....	.40
Port Huron, Mich.....	43	2	.....	.63	.....	.49
Alpena, Mich.....	39	4	.....	.71	.....	.71
Marquette, Mich.....	38	5	.....	.63	.....	.37
Green Bay, Wis.....	39	6	.....	.53	.....	.45
Grand Haven, Mich.....	43	1	.....	.71	.....	.68
Milwaukee, Wis.....	42	8	.....	.50	.....	.45
Chicago, Ill.....	44	5	.....	.64	.....	.64
Duluth, Minn.....	37	4	.....	.42	.....	.42

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 6, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	39	6	.....	.31	.....	.31
La Crosse, Wis.....	42	5	.....	.42	.....	.39
Dubuque, Iowa.....	43	4	.....	.56	.....	.54
Davenport, Iowa.....	45	3	.....	.57	.....	.45
Des Moines, Iowa.....	44	4	.....	.63	.....	.63
Keokuk, Iowa.....	47	2	.....	.50	.....	.50
Springfield, Ill.....	48	2	.....	.71	.....	.71
Cairo, Ill.....	53	.....	1	.93	.....	.59
St. Louis, Mo.....	51	2	.....	.69	.....	.60
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	51	1	.....	.90	.....	.45
Kansas City, Mo.....	49	2	.....	.64	.....	.64
Concordia, Kans.....	47	3	.....	.35	.....	.35
Omaha, Nebr.....	45	6	.....	.30	.....	.30
Yankton, S. Dak.....	42	7	.....	.21	.....	.21
Valentine, Nebr.....	43	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	38	5	.....	.22	.....	.18
Pierre, S. Dak.....	41	3	.....	.14	.....	.14
Moorehead, Minn.....	33	4	.....	.28	.....	.26
St. Vincent, Minn.....	30	1	.....	.22	.....	.08
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	36	4	.....	.15	.....	.11
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	35	1	.....	.12	.....	.12
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	36	1	.....	.14	.....	.06
Helena, Mont.....	38	0	.....	.14	.15	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	40	3	.....	.07	.....	.05
Spokane, Wash.....	41	0	.....	.28	.36	.....
Wallawalla, Wash.....	48	1	.....	.41	.....	.43
Winnemucca, Nev.....	41	.....	2	.14	.....	.11
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	46	.....	2	.35	.....	.35
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	39	4	.....	.09	.....	.09
North Platte, Nebr.....	43	1	.....	.08	.....	.08
Denver, Colo.....	44	4	.....	.21	.....	.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	45	0	0	.01	.....	.01
Dodge City, Kans.....	48	2	.....	.17	.....	.17
Abilene, Tex.....	58	0	.....	.63	.....	.63
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	43	3	.....	.21	.....	.21
El Paso, Tex.....	57	3	.....	.15	.....	.15
Tucson, Ariz.....	61	.....	1	.07	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	45	.....	4	.72	1.53	.....
Olympia, Wash.....	48	.....	4	1.08	2.12	.....
Portland, Oregon.....	49	.....	2	1.32	.07	.....
Roseburg, Oregon.....	49	.....	2	.77	.12	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	57	.....	3	.56	.....	.34
Sacramento, Cal.....	56	.....	2	.28	.02	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	.....	3	.43	.....	.31
Fresno, Cal.....	60	.....	5	.23	.....	.22
Keeler, Cal.....	56	.....	4	.07	.....	.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	62	.....	3	.21	.....	.21
San Diego, Cal.....	61	.....	2	.16	.....	.14
Yuma, Ariz.....	66	.....	1	.07	.....	.07

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports; from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

BELGIUM.

Sanitary report of Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, November 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the weather has become cold and that the sanitary conditions of the city are satisfactory. Official reports give 6 deaths from cholera during the week ending October 28. In other respects the health of the city is good, there being a total of only 76 deaths from all causes in a population of 248,296 during the same week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

CUBA.

Reporting arrival and departure of vessels.

HAVANA, CUBA, *November 6, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Spanish mail steamship *Reina Maria Cristina* arrived here on the 2d instant from Santander, Spain, with another importation of smallpox, she having developed several cases of that disease en route. The vessel was given pratique almost immediately and the passengers and crew allowed to land without any pretense of ascertaining their immunity or protecting the public.

While some of the sick were sent to hospital others went to private houses.

I understand that the landing of cases of smallpox is permitted by the sanitary authorities, and that the disease is considered as a sort of endemic, ranking in that respect, I suppose, with yellow fever.

This morning the American three masted schooner *Humarock* sailed for Philadelphia with one of those cargoes of old bones loose, old bones in old bags, hide clippings and glue stock in bales, cattle tails, horns attached to the skulls, tobacco stems, and old iron and metals.

The vessel came here in ballast of hard rock from Barbados. Her ballast was discharged in open bay, and she was made fairly clean, mechanically, and well limed. She then went to San José wharf, on Havana side of the harbor, to receive her cargo. The old iron and metals were put in first, and then loose bones. Her cargo was fumigated by dioxide of sulphur, in layers, as it were—that is, when about half full well fumigated, and again when loaded. As the bones and the most of this kind of cargo lay rather loose, it is believed that it has been fairly well fumigated with sulphur. Her cabin fore-castle and exposed surfaces, as also the bilge, were treated with the mercuric solution.

Respectfully, yours,

D. W. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Reporting departure of infected vessel from Havana.*HAVANA, CUBA, *November 11, 1893.*

Ernestine, American brigantine, sailed Friday for Port Tampa. Had 3 suspicious cases here. All well on leaving.

D. W. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NOTE.—State Health Officer J. Y. Porter, at Jacksonville, Fla., was notified by telegraph of the facts above stated.

FRANCE.

*Steam disinfection at Boulogne.*HAVRE, FRANCE, *November 6, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on Saturday, the 4th instant, after having explained to Dr. Conterno the work at this port and his probable duties at Boulogne, I decided to accompany him to that port. On Sunday, the 5th, we called on the consular agent, but, as he was away, we saw his deputy, who explained to us the methods of disinfection and took us to the city hospital to see the disinfecting chamber. It was a very large apparatus of the Geneste Herscher patent, and the man in charge of it seems to thoroughly understand its workings. The trunks are arranged on long benches, and the contents are taken into a small room by two men, who put them into the steam chamber.

While the effects are being disinfected these same two men spray the emptied trunks with a solution of bichloride of mercury. The steam chamber is arranged with an opening at each end, so that when the thirty minutes have elapsed and the effects have been dried, they are taken out of the apparatus, the other end of which opens into another room, by two other men.

In this way there is no possible chance of confusing the disinfected with the nondisinfected baggage. This system seems admirable in every way.

We then visited the steamship agent who was exceedingly courteous, and told us that he had several times asked for an American doctor, and was very glad that the government had appointed one. The five days' quarantine has been removed from this week on, the consul having received a dispatch to that effect from the State Department, but the disinfection of all baggage is still rigidly enforced. Everything being nicely arranged, I took the evening train for Havre, and arrived this morning at 8 o'clock.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

GERMANY.

*Cholera in the German Empire.*HAMBURG, GERMANY, *November 6, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the number of cases of cholera occurring in the German Empire during the two weeks ending November 3, 1893: Stettin, province of Pomerania, 15

cases, 11 deaths; Kreis Randow, province of Pomerania, 30 cases, 9 deaths; Tilsit and Ragnit, province of East Prussia, 15 cases, 8 deaths; Havelsberg, province of Brandenburg, 36 cases, 12 deaths; Nenmark (district), province of Brandenburg, 24 cases, 5 deaths; Wittenberge, Province of Brandenburg, 2 cases, 1 death; Dantzie, province of West Prussia, 1 case, no deaths; Niederbamim, province of Brandenburg, 4 cases, no deaths; Patsdam, province of Brandenburg, 2 cases, 1 death; Berlin and suburban towns, province of Brandenburg, 10 cases, 3 deaths; Kreis Dunnenberg, province of Hannover, 2 cases, no deaths; Nauen, province of Brandenburg, 1 case, 1 death; on Nord-Ost su Canal, province of Schleswig Holsten, 6 cases, 2 deaths; total, 148 cases, 53 deaths.

The above I believe to be the full status of cholera outside of Hamburg and here. There has been in the past two weeks 4 cases and 2 deaths, bringing the grand total up to 152 cases and 55 deaths in all Germany.

All the provinces are now clean and healthy except Brandenburg, Pomerania, and the portion of East Prussia adjacent to Tilsit. The cases occurring in West Prussia and in Hanover were sporadic and were not followed by others, while those in Schleswig Holstein were among laborers on the Imperial canal being constructed across the peninsular, and the germs have been found in this canal. The authorities have taken the matter carefully in hand, and it is believed that nothing more will occur.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar quarantine notices.

GIBRALTAR, *November 1, 1893.*

With reference to the board of health notice of the 19th of August last, the board have decided that all ships from the Sea of Azof, including Kertch, bringing clean bills of health viséd by the British consul subsequent to the 30th ultimo, and having health on board, shall be admitted to pratique.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

GIBRALTAR, *November 1, 1893.*

The board of health have decided to admit to free pratique all arrivals from the Gulf of Lyons bringing clean bills of health verified by the British consul and having health on board.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of transactions at Blackwall.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, October 31, 1893.

SIR The following transactions at Blackwall for the week ended October 28 are recorded: Nineteen persons arrived via Rotterdam, detained five days and luggage disinfected. The same disposition was

made of 1 immigrant from Hamburg. Twenty-six persons arriving via New Holland and 14 via Harwich, all Scandinavians, were passed. One immigrant from Hull held five days.

Upwards of a month having elapsed since the occurrence of a case of cholera at Hull, immigrants will be permitted to come to London via that point without restrictions in future.

Respectfully, yours

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

HOLLAND.

Conference at Hamburg.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *October 31, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your cablegram of the 27th instant, directing that a feasible and uniform system of action be arranged between the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, and the result cabled you.

After due deliberation, I saw that it was impracticable to map out a plan of action without a conference on the subject. Each officer was acting according to the requirements of his own port, and no one had the power or inclination to dictate what should be done at other ports.

Dr. Rosenau and I went to Hamburg (the senior officer's station) Saturday evening, meeting Dr. White and Dr. Carrington there Sunday morning. The questions were thoroughly discussed, the map studied, and the result of the conference cabled to you. The removal of the detention restrictions from any other countries or provinces will be after mutual consent, and will be uniformly observed at the four stations.

The question of feather beds was taken up. While it was the impression that there was no danger in a clean feather bed from a non-infected locality, it was considered a difficult matter to know where to draw the line, and if beds are passed from one country because cholera has disappeared from it, they must be passed from all countries where cholera no longer exists. This latter is a recognized danger. Many beds are family heirlooms, handed down from mother to daughter. When the cover gets so soiled that they become ashamed of it, a new cover is put on over the old one. Thus bedticks are like the layers of an onion, and many times a clean looking bed will contain filthy covers beneath the prepossessing exterior.

Certain items of cargo were also discussed.

I believe our conference will be followed by good results.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

ITALY.

Departure of steamship Werra from Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, November 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the sailing of the steamship *Werra*, from Genoa to New York, November 1, 1893. There were 783 persons

on board, 550 of whom were emigrants. The latter were isolated for five days on board the steamers *Danzig* and *Maria Teresa*, and all baggage steamed, temperature 102° C., for half an hour. Trunks washed in a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. First and second class passengers required to be absent five days from infected localities. Suspicious second-class baggage steamed. Nineteen emigrants, with various non-contagious troubles, rejected by agent at my suggestion. Suspicious food products not allowed as cargo.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

The recent cholera epidemic at Leghorn.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, November 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a brief account of the cholera epidemic in Leghorn.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, Italy, November 1, 1893.

DEAR SIR: As anticipated in my letter of yesterday's date to you, I wired you this morning at 10 o'clock as follows: "Dottore Brown, Consulate American, Genova: Port officially declared free from epidemic. I wired to Washington, Rome, and Naples. Rosenthal, consul."

Since September 10, 1893, up to and including October 30, 1893 (date of last official bulletin), there had been 369 cholera cases, viz, 117 males and 252 females; total, 369. There were 197 cured, viz, 64 males and 133 females. There were 172 deaths, viz, 53 males and 119 females. I beg herewith to inclose sanitary report for week ended October 28, 1893.

Again thanking you for many courtesies extended to me, I am sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. ROSENTHAL,
United States Consul.

To B. W. BROWN, *Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*,
Genoa.

Sanitary measures at Naples—The epidemic of cholera at Leghorn.

NAPLES, ITALY, *October 31, 1893.*

SIR: During the past three weeks there has been continual negotiations as to possible sites for barracks, the selection of suitable reception ships, etc.

If it was certain that the requirement of barracks would be a permanent thing the Lloyds would build, and of course the other companies would have to follow suit. As it is, none will incur the expense on an uncertainty.

Since the receipt of your cable authorizing the employment of a tender all the companies have been trying to make the necessary arrangements. The "Pool" had a meeting in Lucerne, also attended by representatives of the Lloyds and Hamburg American, but nothing definite seems to have come of it.

The Lloyds will dispatch the steamship *Weser* about 10th or 11th with about 1,000 steerage. They will for this load only use the *München* as a tender. She has a capacity for about 2,000 and has all the necessary arrangements for handling the people well. The disinfecting chamber will be located on a hulk. The steam will be furnished from the *München's* boilers and will be passed through a superheater before admission to the chamber.

Yesterday I approved plans for a chamber to be built by the Anchor Line. It will be 6.2 feet in diameter and 13 feet long, with pressure gauges, air valves, thermometers, etc. Steam will be furnished from ship's boilers, and superheated before admission. There will be two carriages with racks, so that one can be filled while the other is in the chamber.

I have heard of no cases of cholera for about ten days either in the city or neighboring provinces. There are about 6 to 10 cases a day in Palermo still; none at Leghorn since 24th. From September 10 to October 13 there were in Leghorn 250 cases and 107 deaths. There were no fresh cases for some days previous to the 13th, and the outbreak was believed to be over; but on that day there was a sudden outbreak—47 cases and 9 deaths occurring in the next twenty-four hours. On the 14th and 15th there were 26 cases and 30 deaths; 15th and 16th, 15 cases and 8 deaths. This outbreak occurred in the Venezia district of the city, where, as already written you, the first 27 cases of the original outbreak occurred among the washerwomen. There was apparently "a local infection" of the water supply. The water was cut off and water from uninfected localities supplied. After this there were only some scattering cases. There were in all, from September 10 to date, 363 cases and 170 deaths.

I have removed practically all cargo restrictions, but still require submission of bills of lading before shipment.

Respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Dysentery epidemic in Japan in early summer.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
Washington, November 9, 1893.

SIR: The following extract from quarterly report received from Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, relating to epidemic of dysentery, is submitted for your information:

"The director of the sanitary bureau in the home department gives the following number of cases and deaths from dysentery since its outbreak early in summer of 1893:

Prefecture.	Deaths.	Cases.
Osaka.....	2,276	508
Kumamoto.....	8,211	1,422
Ehime.....	8,404	1,853
Oitu.....	5,634	1,254
Saga.....	3,190	707
Firkuoka.....	4,738	904
Miyasaki.....	2,967	841
Nagasaki.....	2,050	372
Yamagashi.....	1,731	402
Tokusima.....	1,063	311
Total.....	40,264	8,574

“The cause of the widespread prevalence of the epidemic is in doubt. The water, the food, and climate all have part of the blame of originating the plague.”

Very respectfully,

J. R. TRYON,
Surgeon-General U. S. Navy.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Russia—Outbreak in eastern Russian provinces and northern Persia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Batoum, Russia, October 14, 1893.

SIR: * * * There have been no fresh cases of cholera during the past week in the Koutais government, as well as none in Batoum and Poti. On the other hand, a few cases are now reported in the eastern provinces, which have hitherto this year been free of the disease; the number of deaths, however, is very small.

Most of the cases in the Tifis government have occurred amongst the troops stationed at Telava, a town about 50 miles east of Tifis.

No official report has been published regarding the state of health in Kouban district for past ten days.

The following are latest official returns published:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Tifis government.....	Sept. 29 to Oct. 8...	14	(*)
Erivan government.....	Sept. 29 to Oct. 3...	3	1
Daghestan government.....	Oct. 7.....	1	.....
Stavropol government.....	Sept. 27 to Oct. 7...	12	7
Tifis (city).....	Oct. 3 to 12.....	7	2
Baku (town).....	Oct. 2 to 10.....	9	8

* Not reported.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

HARRY R. BRIGGS,
Vice-Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Batoum, Russia, October 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report a continued decrease of Asiatic cholera in this consular district; no reports, however, have been published locally regarding progress of the disease in the Kouban district.

According to Russian telegrams cholera has broken out to a slight degree in northern Persia, and up to the present no cases are reported to have been introduced into the adjoining Russian territory.

The following are latest official returns published:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Erivan government.....	October 3 to 10....	2	.....
Tiflis government.....	October 8 to 14....	2	1
Tiflis (city).....	October 13 to 18....	10	2
Baku (town).....	October 11 to 16....	7	3

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY R. BRIGGS,
Vice-Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera at Riga.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Riga, October 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this port has been declared infected with cholera, which fact I took the liberty to cable to-day to the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

From the 19th until the 24th instant there have been in all 12 cases with 5 deaths.

All precautions are taken by the authorities to prevent a further spreading.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

NEILS P. BORNHOLDT,
Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

SPAIN.

Cholera in the province of Vizcaya.

The United States consul at Barcelona transmits the following report of cholera cases and deaths in the province of Vizcaya from October 21 to 27, inclusive:

Berriatua, 1 case; Baracaldo, 1 death; Begoña, 1 case, 1 death; Berango, 2 cases, 1 death; Bilbao, 39 cases, 26 deaths; Erandio, 1 case, 2 deaths; Gallarta, 1 death; Santurce, 1 case; Sestao, 3 cases, 2 deaths; Sopelana, 1 case; population of province, 235,659; total number of cases, 49; total number of deaths, 34.

The consul adds: "There have been no further cases of cholera in Suances or in any other part of the province of Santander."

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of October. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 50. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,327,846. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 11.5, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 27 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and eighty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including 2 from smallpox; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 33; diphtheria, 83; whooping cough, 28; enteric fever, 18; and diarrhea and dysentery, 27. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand. In greater London 1,864 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included scarlet fever, 8; measles, 3; diphtheria, 21; and whooping cough, 15.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 28 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 10.2, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 36.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 138 deaths were registered, including measles, 2; whooping cough, 2; enteric fever, 8; diarrhea, 4; and diphtheria, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 14.3, and the highest in Leith, viz, 24.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 513, including scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria, 13; whooping cough, 9; fever, 8; and diarrhea, 17.

CUBA—*Cienfuegos.*—Under date of November 9, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 18 deaths; 8 of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 2 by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, and 2 from other causes.

Havana.—The following reports, dated November 4 and 11, 1893, have been received from the United States sanitary inspector:

There were 686 deaths in this city during the month of October, 1893. Forty-seven of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 16 by enteric fever, 21 by so-called pernicious fever, 5 by paludal fever, 4 by diphtheria, 1 by smallpox, 1 by glanders, 1 by the grippé, and 1 by bilious fever.

During the week ended November 2 there were 106 deaths, 6 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 20 new cases; 3 were caused by so-called pernicious fever, and 2 by paludal fever.

The number attacked by yellow fever has considerably diminished during the last fifteen days.

There were 116 deaths in this city during the week ending November 9, 1893. Ten of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 25 new cases, 5 were caused by enteric fever and 1 by so-called pernicious fever.

There are approximately 8 cases of smallpox in the city, the most of them having been imported by steamers from Spain.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of June, 1893. Reports from the 12 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,198,116, show a total of 2,202 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis and throat diseases, 201; typhus and enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 9; measles, 14; croup 6; and whooping cough, 23.

RUSSIA.—*Riga*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 215,000. Total deaths, 486, including smallpox 4; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 7; cramps, 47; and whooping cough, 5.

WEST INDIES.—*St. Thomas*.—Quarter ended September 30, 1893. Total deaths, 85, including 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, November 2, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Numerous cholera cases and deaths were reported at Stettin and its suburbs during the past week. Cases are also reported along the water courses communicating with the Elbe and Oder, as follows: Twelve cases at Zerpenschleuse; 10 cases, 3 deaths in Havelberg; in Berlin 2 cases, and Potsdam 2 cases. At Hamburg, from October 20 to 26, 5 cases and 2 deaths were reported. Five cases, all among canal workmen, were reported at Landwehr, and an isolated case in Gleiwitz. Many cases have been recently reported from the Memel, 1 each at Ragnit and Schmallewingen, and 11 new cases and 7 deaths at Tilsit. A number of inspection stations have been established on the Memel and Pregel, and the stations at Eberswolde, Fürstenwolde, and Rathenow have been reopened.

SPAIN.—The total number of cholera cases and deaths in the province of Biscay from September 23 to October 6 is reported at 548 and 225, respectively: At Bilbao, 112 cases, 70 deaths; Baracaldo, 78 cases, 26 deaths, the remainder being divided among 30 localities. Isolated cases are reported from the provinces of Guipuzcoa, Alava, Cardoba, and Saragossa.

ITALY.—*Leghorn*.—The epidemic has gradually declined since October 13 and 14, on which dates there were 47 cases and 9 deaths. Cholera has been nearly extinct in the province of Aburzzi since October 1. Isolated cases of a suspicious character are reported from Rome. At Naples the epidemic appears to be extinct. In Palermo conditions are improved. During the first week in October the number of cases was 244, deaths 131; from October 9 to 15, only 113 cases and 63 deaths.

BELGIUM.—From October 1 to 16 there were 5 cases of cholera and 3 choleraic deaths: At Boom, 4 cases; Willebroek, 1 case; at Charleroi, 9 cases, 5 deaths; at Dampsremy, 8 cases, 4 deaths.

NETHERLANDS.—Cholera cases have lately been more frequent in the eastern section of the country at Zwolle and Coevorden. In other parts of the country only isolated cases occur.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Galicia.—During the week ended October 24, the epidemic showed a decrease. From 21 places, belonging to 6 districts, only 77 cases and 53 deaths were reported. Of the number of deaths, 16 should be accredited to cases reported for the preceding week. The greatest number of cases occurred in six localities in the district of Stanislaw.

Vienna.—A cholera case occurred October 24 in the person of a Danube River boatman. The case was traced to Buda-Pesth.

ROUMANIA.—According to Austrian official reports there was a slight increase in the epidemic during the week ended October 15. Numerous cases occurred in Galatz and Fetesti.

HUNGARY.—From October 4 to 11 131 cases and 71 deaths were reported from 50 localities. Of these 53 cases and 26 deaths occurred in the Marmoros district.

BULGARIA.—Many cholera cases are reported from Tutrakare. The city is surrounded with a military cordon.

TURKEY.—The epidemic is on the increase at Constantinople. Cases occur in different quarters of the city, and cholera foci have formed in the barracks at Haidar Pascha and the great prison at Stamboul. Fresh cases have appeared at the insane asylum at Scutari. Turkish official reports show, for the period ended October 23, 349 cases and 208 deaths from cholera. At Bagdad and Smyrna the epidemic has declined. It is, however, stated to be present at Hindisch.

PERSIA.—Cholera was reported severely prevalent at Teheran, October 10. Cholera cases are reported from Mazenderan, Mansur, Chuster, Beh-Beh-Han, Karsen, and Benderik.

TUNIS.—Cholera still prevails, especially in Gaffa and Susa. At Gaffa, a place of 4,000 inhabitants, 96 cases and 40 deaths were reported up to October 13.

RUSSIA.—The most notable fact at present with regard to the epidemic is its spread to the west, not only in Russian Poland, but in the Baltic provinces, which are now affected to a greater or less extent. At Yuriev, which is identical with the Dorpat mentioned in previous reports, 28 cases and 17 deaths were reported from October 1 to 17. From October 15 to 21, in the province of Livland, there were 27 cases and 17 deaths; in the government of Kowno, 61 cases, 23 deaths; in the city of Kowno, from October 7 to 15, 46 cases, 27 deaths.

Cholera has recently appeared in the government of Smoalki, with 2 cases and 1 death. The following reports are received from Russian Poland: City of Warsaw, 23 cases, 4 deaths; government of Warsaw, 24 cases, 11 deaths; government of Plock, 26 cases, 13 deaths; government of Kalisch, 7 cases, 5 deaths; government of Lublin, 2 cases, 1 death from October 8 to 14; in the government of Siedlec, from October 15 to 21, 17 cases, 6 deaths; Grodno, October 8 to 14, 52 cases, 22 deaths; from October 15 to 21, 84 cases, 28 deaths; Lomza, October 8 to 14, 448 cases, 225 deaths; October 15 to 21, 259 cases, 136 deaths. Cholera is still present in a severe form in Podolia and Wolhynia. In the former province, from October 1 to 14, there were 604 cases and 211 deaths; in the latter, from October 8 to 14, 539 cases and 213 deaths.

Reports of other localities are received as follows: Government of Samara, from October 1 to 7, 398 cases, 142 deaths; Kasan, from October 8 to 14, 159 cases, 83 deaths; Kursk, from October 8 to 14, 217 cases, 96 deaths; Orel, from October 1 to 21, 227 cases, 73 deaths; Kiew, from September 24 to October 14, 262 cases, 100 deaths; Simbursk, from October 15 to 21, 131 cases, 68 deaths; Minsk, from October 15 to 21, 38 cases, 16 deaths; Mohilew, from October 8 to 14, 100 cases, 38 deaths.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Trapani	Oct. 21.....	43,095	10					1			2	
Trieste.....	Oct. 21.....	158,314	70			5			1	2	1	
Tuxpan.....	Oct. 28.....	10,280	7									
Tuxpan.....	Nov. 4.....	10,280	4									
Venice.....	Oct. 21.....	163,707	48					2	1	1		
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 2.....	25,500	19		2							
Victoria.....	Oct. 21.....	16,841	3									
Victoria.....	Oct. 28.....	16,841	6									
Vienna.....	Oct. 14.....	1,435,931	495					2	5	31	2	1
Vienna.....	Oct. 21.....	1,435,931	546					3	3	36	3	
Warsaw.....	Oct. 14.....	500,931	231			9	2	1	12	8		
Warsaw.....	Oct. 21.....	500,931	227	2		13	2	1	10	11	4	1
Zurich.....	Oct. 25.....	115,000	29						1	1	1	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.